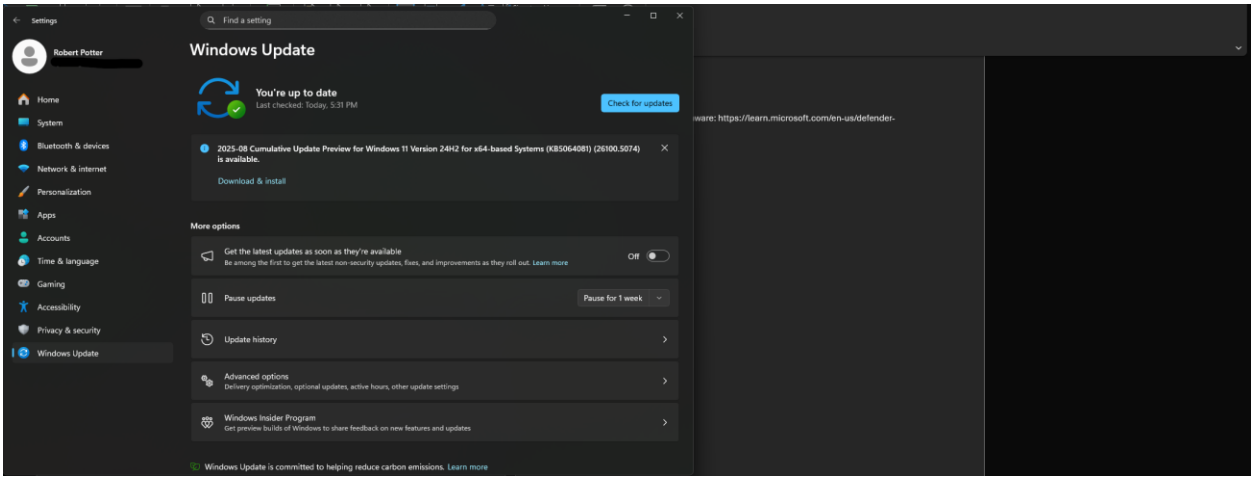
I learned about the history of the Windows operating system. That DOS was released in the 1980's as a closed source code. It was a single task kernel it could only do 1 task at a time. Each release was backwards compatible. In the 90's Windows NT came along that was able to multitask and have multiple users. It also allowed hardware abstractions that isolates hardware drivers from the kernel. NT was released as either a workstation or server versions. Workstation targeted end users while server was meant to serve as a host for whatever you are serving. I learned that all current Windows OS are based on the NT architecture and that Windows uses a Hybrid kernel model. All important functions run in a privileged kernel space why all user functions run in a user space keeping the kernel isolated.

Step 2: Questions

Please copy and paste questions below in the "Questions Section" of your write up.

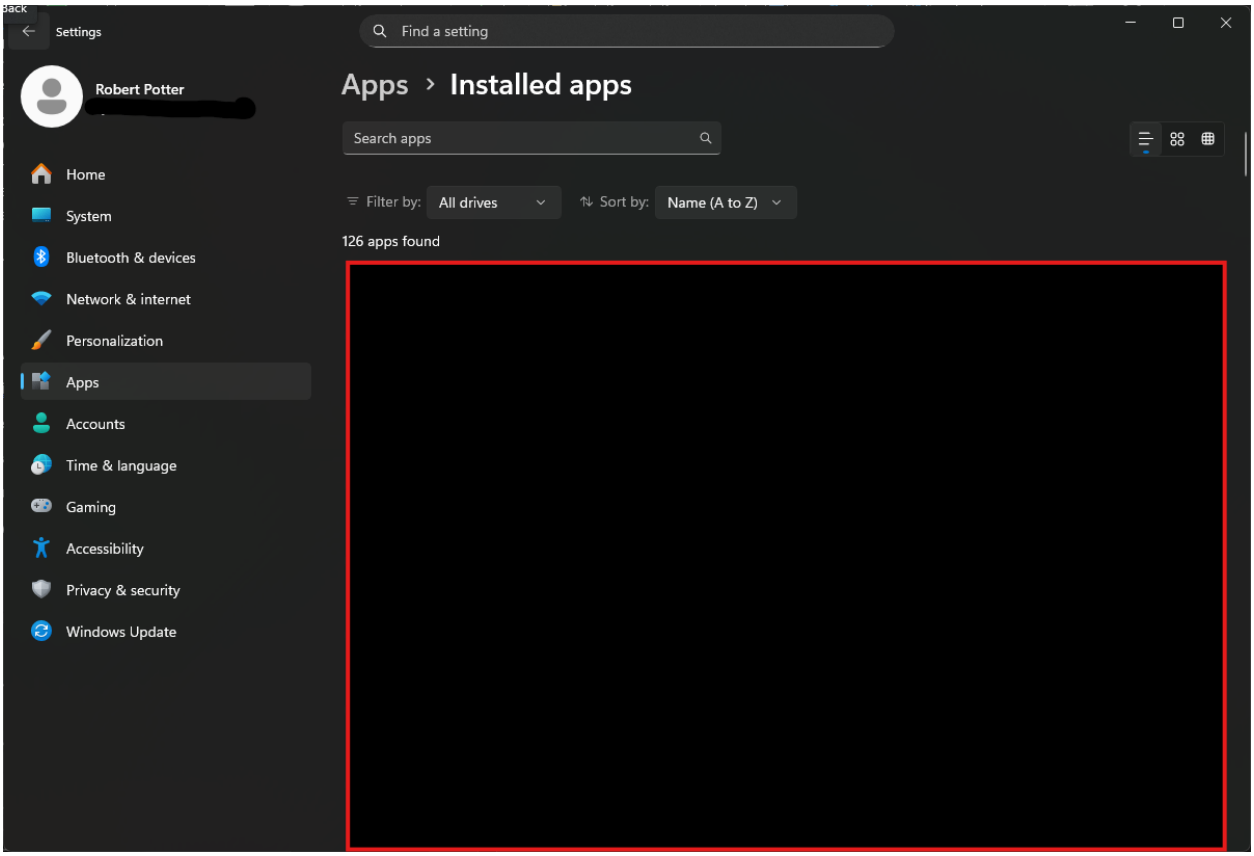
- What does the x64 mean? 64 bit architecture.
- What is the name of the browser in Windows? Microsoft Edge
- What is the name of the personal digital assistant built into Windows? Cortana
- What is the name of the antivirus app built into Windows? Windows Defender
- Does it protect against ransomware attacks? Yes
- Where do you go in Windows to perform system updates? On windows 11 - Settings -> Windows Update



On Windows 10: Settings > Update & Security > Windows Update

- Where do you go in Windows to install and remove applications?

  On Windows 11: Settings -> Apps -> Installed Apps



On Windows 10: Start then Settings then Apps Then Apps & Features.

Sources:

Does it protect against Ransomware: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-endpoint/built-in-protection